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**Wednesday, April 8, 1908.**

A boost in the present is worth two in the future.

Comprehensive report concerning the tithes—"O. K."

Is the whole country singing praises to the industrious hen? Well, she should cackle!

Mr. Roosevelt is the twenty-sixth President of the United States—twice thirteenth.

Anyhow, croakers are out of place in a metropolitan city—they belong in the frog ponds.

Disagreeable weather just now; but don't kick. You don't have to start house cleaning right away.

Paraphrasing Elder Roberts: "You have no right to enter the dominion of our stomachs. Hands off here!"

Maxim's new gun may be a wonderful invention; but it is not to be compared with that tithing report, for noiselessness.

Elder J. Golden Kimball has now learned from Joseph F. just what I meant in the expression, "Wait till I get you home!"

The method employed by Monday's local suicide may be taken as somewhat suggestive of the sometimes-fatal effect of wire pulling.

Soon it will be unnecessary, if the bogus prophet shall have his own way, for American heiresses to go abroad to make alliance with royalty.

A Texas widow has announced that the next husband she gets must cook his own food or eat it raw. Evidently she wants to keep the next one.

Those who exclaim most loudly that the Lord has surrounded them with guardian angels are usually the first to make a dive for the cyclone cellar.

Gotch has shown himself to be the lion tamer par excellence; but there is some doubt that he could approach the White House without trepidation.

Church "Republicans" are informed that they have a perfect right to rebel against injustice, provided that, in the meantime, they will just do as they are told.

"Ponder both its victories, no less renowned than war," because, you see, Japan is experiencing such a lot of difficulty in raising a billion on a second mortgage.

Yet if the north pole is moving southward, there are no indications, at the present writing, that it is because of the attractiveness of our southern prohibition states.

There is a movement on foot to publish a handbook of frauds, for the protection of the gullible; but the Mormon prophets have not subscribed to the scheme, because they are modestly opposed to publicity.

"An American Citizen," writing from Pioche, has sent us some good stuff, but forgot to send his name. We do not care to print his name, but would like to print his article if he will let us know who wrote it.

Although the saints sustain certain men as inspired seers and revelators, that does not prevent the naturally foolish ones from appearing foolish.

So that the action of the conference is absolutely without effect, except to saddle the fools upon the church.

### MR. MORTON'S VISIT.

The visit of President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Insurance Company to Salt Lake City, is one of the favorable omens of the time. Mr. Morton, as head of that immense concern, is naturally on the lookout for the investment of the vast sums that he has in trust and for the favorable employment of the money which his company needs to invest. And for that, no field could be better than this.

Mr. Morton has made a comprehensive tour. He went West on the Southern route and followed along the coast to Tacoma and Seattle, returning East by way of Spokane, Salt Lake and Denver.

While here he spoke in the highest terms of Salt Lake City. Its strategic importance was pointed out to him in the fact that there is no possibility of a rival city between Denver and San Francisco, and no opportunity for rivalry, either to the north or to the south, from the Canadian line to the international border of Mexico. It was a striking fact which he did not fail to take full notice of in the conversation.

He was very much pleased with the signs of progress manifest in this city, the public improvements, the extensive building operations, the beginning of the union depot of the Oregon Short Line, the plans of the Rio Grande Western also, for a new depot, and, in general, the thrifty evidences of progress on every hand.

Undoubtedly he was favorably impressed, not only with the strategic location, but with the evidences of prosperity, wealth and advancement that he saw within the city itself. So far as we know, he made no promises as to investments here, but Salt Lake and Utah investments are considered gilded in the East, and are favorites in all the centers of capital. It is easy to infer from this, combined with Mr. Morton's favorably expressed opinion of the city, that he will not be slow to approve well-presented propositions from Salt Lake. Nowhere could he invest his company's money better, with more certainty of regular and adequate returns, than right here.

The interest in Mr. Morton's visit to Salt Lake was very keen and widespread, and we trust and believe that it will have important and favorable effects upon the city's future, and will open a channel for the investment and procurement of desired capital from time to time, as need is shown and as the security offered is such as can be favorably received.

### THAT DECEPTIVE REPORT.

Again the Mormon people have been deceived through a rise of the prophets who rule over them in elegant comfort and brazen tyranny. The saints are still holding the sack, and Joseph F. Smith has the money. It was this way.

Joseph F. promised the saints that before the conference was over they should have from him a complete account of his stewardship of the tithing fund. He made this announcement before the "authorities were sustained." Thus he hornswoggled his people into voting to continue him as their supreme ruler, and most privileged grafter, for another half year. And then he sprung the non-committal and uninforming report of the "auditing committee." It was the openest game of fraud ever perpetrated upon a confiding people.

Seriously speaking, let us ask Messrs. W. W. Riter and A. W. Carlson if they, as business men, would accept from any other person or persons such a report as they signed, as being the satisfactory accounting of a fiduciary agent or trustee in any business matter whatsoever? Let us ask Judge Henry H. Rolapp if he, sitting as a magistrate upon the bench, would accept as either legal or enlightening such a document as he signed for Joseph F. Smith?

It is not a pleasant task to say to you, gentlemen; but it does look as if you had connived at the perpetration of a rank injustice toward honest people when you thus gave your personal signatures to a document palpably insufficient, indefinite, and only technically meeting the promise made by President Smith. Such work is a blind, a betrayal of a great congregation; and its effect is to defraud the religious contributors of information that rightfully belonged to them.

However, a change of a radical sort has come over the hierarchs in this matter of the tithes. There was a time when they contended that the saints contributed their money to the Lord; that as soon as it left their hands it immediately became the property of the Almighty, to do with as He saw fit; that by reason of this they had no right to make any inquiry whatsoever concerning its disposition. Then The Tribune began a campaign for the honest administration of the tithes as a matter of public interest and community right. At first the hierarchs and their organ raised the howl that the disposition of the tithes was none of the public's business. Very soon, though, the Deseret News and the men whom it represented became convinced that it was an affair in which every citizen in the State had rightful concern, because it materially affected the financial, economic, and commercial welfare of the commonwealth. Then the justified agitation had its effect with the Mormon people. They saw that they were being unfairly treated, and there began whisperings and murmurings concerning the rankness of the injustice imposed upon them. The hierarchs observed these things and concluded that their safety depended upon seeming compliance with the growing demand. An "auditing committee" was appointed, and at the

last conference this committee presented a pretended report, whose chief feature was that they had found everything "O. K." and which lavished the usual worshipful praise upon the law-breaking chief priests. But this was not enough, and the saints commenced to say so. So that, this time, the report of the committee named generally a few of the things for which tithes money had been spent; but totally ignoring the presentation of any real information. There was also the usual cheap praise of the prophet. But the report was a little fuller than its predecessor.

Step by step the saints are approaching their rights, and they can thank The Tribune for espousing their cause to this end. But we feel constrained now to say that if the "auditing committee's report" had been presented before the officers of the church had been voted upon, there might have been a different story to tell, either as to the identity of the prophet or the nature of the report. Look out for squalls next time, brethren.

### THE RAID ON HARRIMAN.

We print this morning on this page of The Tribune an interview with President E. H. Harriman, wherein he explains that he is not ready to quit active work yet, there being too many moves left to make. Although he had expected to retire on his last birthday, new factors in the railroad problem have so complicated the situation that he felt he must stick to his post. He claims that Government interference has brought absolute chaos, and that there must be readjustment at so many points as practically to amount to a complete revision of old methods and conclusions.

Mr. Harriman has been unquestionably the greatest, most enterprising, and effective railroad factor in this intermountain country that has ever appeared in it. His influence has been constructive, expansive, and in most ways beneficial. His work on the Union Pacific in improving the roadbed, eliminating curves and heavy grades, and especially in the construction of the enormous trestles across the north arms of the Great Salt Lake places him in the front rank of railroad men in the world. He found the Union Pacific an old-time railroad; the primitive grades, the original curves still in large part remained. But he has eliminated the chief of these and has made a track from Omaha to San Francisco that is the equal of any railroad track in the world, mile for mile. And in this city we do not forget his great and constructive work in the street railway system which has won the confidence and applause of every progressive-minded citizen here.

What, then, is the meaning of the war upon Mr. Harriman? Primarily it would appear to come from an antipathy formed toward him by President Roosevelt. We do not suppose that the exposure of President Roosevelt's appeal to Mr. Harriman to raise money for the campaign of 1904 was the origin of this antipathy; probably it was a mere detail or expression of the feeling that already existed. But the thoughtful person will naturally object to having such wide and great interests affected so seriously by a personal antipathy or desire for revenge upon an individual by the President of the United States. What good can come of it all? Who would be benefited if Mr. Harriman were driven to the wall or ousted from his railroad managements and if the companies of which he is now the head were turned over to others to control? What reasonable expectation would there be that any one better than Mr. Harriman would succeed him? On the contrary, is it not almost an absolute certainty that men very much inferior to him in every case would be the new authorities? In the meantime, what tremendous shrinkage in values would occur and what losses the stockholders would be called upon to suffer? If there were any compensating advantage to be reaped by the public or by any worthy cause or combination, then there could be some comprehensive idea formed as a reason for the otherwise inexplicable raid upon Mr. Harriman. But we see nothing of good to any one that would come with his downfall. On the contrary, we see widespread disaster and ruin. The Union Pacific railway interests certainly would suffer tremendously if he were ousted from control. The same doubtless is true of the Southern Pacific. As to the roads that Mr. Harriman is in control of in the East, we are not in a position to speak with the like definiteness and knowledge, but certainly we consider that a successful raid, either by the Government or by any one else, on Mr. Harriman would be disastrous to the transportation interests and to the business of this Western region. We do not see, as a matter of fact, how the President of the United States can justify himself in any such vindictive pursuit of a person of such wide-spread activities and beneficial enterprise as Mr. Harriman. It is surely one of the puzzles of the time to understand why it is that the President should set the machinery of the Government to work against Mr. Harriman. No man's personal vindictiveness ought to be carried to such an extent as the President is carrying his war in this case. And while this war thus far has not resulted in anything of immediate injury to the object of it, the hostilities must certainly have caused him great annoyance and in some respects crippled the good work that he has had in mind to do.

There is just one saving grace in the whole business that we can see, and that is that the war the President is making upon Mr. Harriman keeps him in the harness, and the longer he is actively in charge the better it is for this Western country. Mr. Harriman says that he probably would have retired on his last birthday if the eruption had

not come. But the eruption came, and it keeps him at work. While we are sorry for the eruption and condemn the ones who brought it about, we are very glad that one result of it is which keeps Mr. Harriman actively at work. He will not be too old for work for quite a number of years yet, being a man of good vigor and health. And we trust that he may remain long in active life so as to perfect the schemes he has in mind for the development of the transportation facilities of all this region. We want to see him push on in every direction; and would be glad to see him remain at the helm for at least ten years longer.

In the meantime no raids upon Mr. Harriman, no abusive slanders perpetrated against him, will deprive him of the good will of the people of all this region, where his activities have been so marked and the beneficial effects of them so deeply felt.

### AN "AD." AND PARAPHRASE.

We find in the Springfield Independent a report of a meeting at which Apostle Grant spoke on prohibition. He did not say much about prohibition, however, but lost no time in giving his adherence, according to counsel, in favor of local option. He made a bit by reading an alleged advertisement of what he called "the most honest saloon-keeper in the world," and made "pertinent comments" on what was supposed to be this honest saloon-keeper's ad, which Apostle Grant said reads as follows, the advertiser being located at Tombstone, Arizona:

I sell the best and purest of liquors for the man who drinks has a right to be served with the best. I intend to continue to make drinks, puddings, and misery for wives and children. You are fools if you patronize me, but I shall remain in the business as long as it pays me to do so, as I have a family to support. If I don't sell it some one else will. I'll help to fill the poor house, send many to the penitentiary and into bankruptcy. All kinds of evil will follow my trade, but I must live no matter what happens to you. I am an honest saloon-keeper and you are fools.

That "ad." is altogether too much a work of art to read natural; it is too good to be true. It is evidently the composition of a fierce prohibitionist, but it is a good thing just the same.

Suppose, however, we should paraphrase that saloon-keeper's "ad." assuming it to be an outgiving from the president of the Mormon church. Such a paraphrase might read substantially as follows: "I deal out to you the latest brand and the newest revelation of religion on earth, for the man who yearns has a right to be served with the best. I intend through its means to continue to multiply illegitimate children, to drive the payers to the poorhouse, and to create untold misery for wives and children. You are fools if you patronize me, but I shall remain in the business so long as it pays me to do so, as I have numerous families to support, and if I don't hump you some one else will. I help to fill the poorhouses and send many into bankruptcy, especially those who come under my moral displeasure. All kinds of evil and trouble will follow my trade, but I must live, no matter what happens to you. I am an honest faker and you are fools."

And there you have it. That sort of an artistic advertisement is adapted to more than one end, and it is good any way you take it.

### VILLAINOUS DUPLICITY.

Inasmuch as this Church of Jesus Christ has been approached with the crime of fornication and polygamy, we declare that we believe that one man should have one wife and one woman but one husband—Doctrine and Covenants, 135:9.

And if he have ten virgins given unto him by this law, he cannot commit adultery for they belong to him, and he is justified.—Doctrine and Covenants, 135:8.

It should be plain to the Mormon people that their faith and doctrines have been changed and perverted to meet the desires of lewd and lascivious leaders. In fact, there are many men and women in the church who admit this fact, but whose sincerity of belief in the religion which they have espoused causes them to bide with the church veil awhile, in the hope that eventually the hearts of their leaders will be turned back into the paths of rectitude and simple Christianity which they declare characterized the church in the beginning. But these should take into consideration the evidence of the years. This is in unmistakable proof that there is no intention on the part of the governing high priests to bring their practices into conformity with the original "revealed will of the Almighty." Every utterance of the hierarchs, in respect to their unlawful living, has been in defiance of the State statute and the rule of the church. The announced determination of the leaders to continue in the pursuit of Orientalism is destructive of the hope of sincere and law-abiding Mormons that some day the wrongs complained of will be righted.

Ever since the monogamic marriage law of the church was first set aside publicly, in 1853, the Mormon leaders have exerted every effort to defeat the law and the country which upheld the law. They have spent the people's religious contributions by hundreds of thousands of dollars to defend the crime of polygamy. They have fought through the courts up to the highest tribunals, paying to advocates and special pleaders enormous fees, in the hope that they would be able to finally defeat the sentiment of a Christian Nation and settle themselves permanently and joyously in their seraglio, surrounded by courtiers engaged in the concubinage which would thus be thrust down the throats of the people. Since the promulgation of the Woodruff manifesto, inhibiting the practice of polygamy and polygamous living, they have carefully avoided reference to that document in their sermons to

the Mormon people. Every other subject receives continued and vehement attention from the high priests, but this subject of recession from polygamy is never mentioned. By implication they practically teach the people that they are under no condemnation if they secretly take unto themselves new concubines. In fact, they urge upon all men in the church to "live their religion"—all of their religion—and continue to publish the alleged revelation, commanding the practice of polygamous immorality, as a part and parcel of that religion.

When the hierarchs determined to publicly discard monogamy in the church, and to openly declare polygamy to be the rule of conjugal conduct, they hastened to eliminate from the Doctrine and Covenants everything that taught monogamy as the law pertaining to marriage. When they concluded, under public pressure, to abandon polygamy, they still continued to publish the polygamous commandment as the law binding upon the saints. They are today scattering this law broadcast among the Mormon people, carefully refraining from preaching to the contrary, and viciously refusing to print the Woodruff manifesto in the law book.

The whole history of this movement discloses the dishonesty of the knaves who preside over the Mormon church. There is nothing to do but for the Mormon people to compel their lawless tyrants, who shame the name of the whole Mormon people before all the world, to cease their sinning, or to cast them out should they refuse to do so. It has come to a time when the Mormon people are themselves responsible for the attitude of the church in this respect, and they cannot longer evade that responsibility.

### J. GOLDEN'S WEAKNESS.

The first thing I picked up on my activity here was a copy of that disreputable Tribune, and the first thing I read was that Brigham Young and my father were murderers. That is not true, but what are we going to do about it? Just nothing.—Jonathan Golden Kimball at the Mormon conference.

But the Tribune is going to do something about it right here and now; and that will be to prove that Jonathan is a falsifier—besides what ails him. J. Golden should carry a little more ballast in order to keep an even keel. He might have a little smoother sailing, too, if Captain Joseph F. should command this piratical mariner to take a reef in his jib.

Now, if Mr. Kimball were worthy the pains The Tribune might proceed to take him to task seriously; but the wide repute of the irresponsible member of the first presidency of the secessaries is such that some lenient account must be taken of his frail mentality. If Elder Kimball will go back to the issue of The Tribune of which he makes complaint, he will find that this paper said no such thing as he attributes to it. We merely quoted the words of the hierarchs alluded to. Mr. Kimball's father was honest enough to say, in one of his sermons in this city years ago, that every member of the congregation which was listening to his voice had taken the most solemn oaths to "listen to and obey the priesthood." Brigham Young was also sufficiently straightforward, about the same time, and likewise in a sermon to the Mormon people, to say that the blood of Christ would not atone for the sin of Mormon covenant-breaking, but that the blood of the offender alone was sufficient to wipe out the unpardonable sin.

Of course, it is quite likely that Elder J. Golden is better able to construe the inspired utterances of the prophets than is The Tribune; and if he has concluded that what Brigham Young and his father meant was that they were murderers, we have no complaint to make. But we shall insist that J. Golden father his own deductions, and not shoulder them off on The Tribune.

### President Harriman Not Ready to Quit

New York Times.  
Edward H. Harriman at sixty is much too busy to think about retiring from the railroad business. On his last birthday a year ago next Tuesday, he thought that another twelvemonth would find him ready to quit the game, but yesterday he told a Times reporter that there are still too many things to be done. He doesn't propose to stop even to consider retiring until the complications on the industrial chessboard have been resolved sufficiently to enable him to see clearly a little distance ahead. Until then Mr. Harriman thinks he owes it to 40,000 stockholders and 100,000 employees in his system to stay "on the job."

This definition of his position Mr. Harriman made in the course of his afternoon constitutional stroll along Fifth avenue yesterday. The reporter met him coming out of his house, and asked how things looked from Mr. Harriman's viewpoint of sixty years, lacking only a couple of days. It was the railroad man who spoke of the chess board.

"I wouldn't undertake to say," said Mr. Harriman, "No sensible man would undertake now to predict what is going to happen or to make a comprehensive statement of present conditions. There are too many things to be made before any degree of stability is reached to make such a survey possible."

"Who is going to make them?" Mr. Harriman sharply. "The people. The people have got to be brought to a proper appreciation of the inter-relationship between the various factors in industry. They must see that the administration of law is conducted in their interest and not as a matter of personal caprice."

"And you are going to stay in the game until this comes about, Mr. Harriman?" the reporter asked.

"Too busy to retire."

"I don't want to say how old I shall stay in harness. A year ago, when the Interstate Commerce commission was at work, I said something about retiring in another year. Well, it isn't a case of changing my mind, but of not having had time to think about retirement. I looked then for some falling off in business, but for nothing like what has occurred. I didn't expect to see 10 per cent of the decrease that has been realized. Under such conditions there is nothing to do but to stick until matters get into competent

hands, at least, and until confidence has been restored.  
Just now we are hearing about the wages problem. But do people appreciate that with a given opportunity for the development of business, the more they have to pay for capital, the less there is to pay for wages? I am not referring to the scale of wages, but to the amount that they can spend for wages. And in order to get capital on reasonable terms we have got to have good credit, and credit can be maintained by surplus earnings. There is the whole thing in a nutshell.

Wrong ideas prevail in a good many quarters about this relationship of capital and labor. We men who manage the roads are not the capitalists. The security holders from whom we borrow the money are the capitalists, and they are in partnership with the wage earners, trying to make a fair profit out of serving the public. It is our duty as managers of the roads to preserve the proper relations between the different factors so far as we can. But what becomes of our efforts when we are confronted with the fact that the wage earners are in a position to make a condition of distrust as prevalent as present, jumbled up all the factors in one conglomerate mass? I don't know, but I am sure that it is required to meet here charges and expenses. So in speaking of the partnership between the wage earners and the stockholders, I do not limit myself to the relations that exist at that may exist between the corporate organization on the one side and the labor organizations on the other. I refer to the fundamental relations between the wage earners and the funds for investment and those who give their services to make the investment profitable.

**INDUSTRY UPSET BY RESTRICTION.**  
It is quite obvious that restriction of business brings about uneconomical conditions among the wage earners and the stockholders. When men are working on past time, or under limitations as to hours and conditions, there is a waste of energy, and consequently less business to be done to supply the wants they can afford. A family makes one bag of flour go where two were used before; the old clothes are made over instead of having new ones bought.

"Many things, and you can see what it means to have the nation economize. And the district naturally between the wage earners and the money to invest, and there is a combination of forces at work with capital becoming more and more scarce, and there is correspondingly less to be paid for the labor necessary to carry out the wage earners' desires. The question of whether wages will decrease does not depend upon my attitude or the attitude of the manager of the industry toward labor. It depends upon whether we are going to have the money to pay labor to do the work that we want to do."

"I believe that things will right themselves when people have had a chance to understand the situation, and that we will eliminate the selfishness. What we have got to have in political and in business life is the willingness to give to work for others and doesn't undertake to move the pieces on the chess board solely with a view to what he thinks to be his own interest. If you ask me when I believe an equilibrium will be reached and the money will be paid to the wage earners, I don't know. The patient is now undoubtedly under treatment that will prove effective in the end, but the question still remains whether the disease may not prove very serious before the corrective treatment sets the upper hand."

WHERE RAILROAD MEN HAVE FAILED.

"Mind, I do not lay the blame on the public, or even on the politicians. The railroad men themselves are to blame for a great deal of what has happened, and they ought to recognize it at this time, when they have their own words with them. If the railroad men of the United States had learned to trust each other years ago a great deal of trouble would have been avoided. There was a time when they had the right to make agreements covering traffic and rates, and what was the result? An agreement was hardly made before somebody whom it bound issued an order violating the agreement. That sort of thing was the root of destructive competition, and subjected the railroads to much of the trouble that they now suffer. If they had made the victims of any one who wanted to build an unnecessary competitive line for the purpose of selling out."

"I am not opposed to railroad regulation, provided it is coupled with railroad protection. Long ago I expressed the view that regulation even to the point of allowing the Interstate Commerce commission to fix the rates was not to be contemplated, provided the Government would allow the roads to make agreements with each other through the council of the Sherrill trustees. The protection of the public in the making of such agreements is the degree of publicity now insisted upon in respect to other railroad affairs. Suitable regulation, protection of the railroads against unnecessary competition, and the elimination of the root of destructive competition, provided it is coupled with railroad protection, would be a great deal better than the present situation. The railroads have the right to make agreements with each other through the council of the Sherrill trustees. 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